## PROFIT IN RUBBER CULTURE

The Insular Possessions Offer a New Field for Investors.

An Industry Which Has Been Car. ried on in Various Countries Experimentally Without Satisfactory Results-Peculiarities of the Plant.

As was to be expected the acquisition by the United States of tropical territory growing out of the late war with Spain has inspired capital to seek investment in these regions, and a systematic inves-tigation has been going on in many directions since the close of the Spanish war. Many alluring propositions for investment have been circulated freely through out the country, the most inviting being the prospects which Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines offer for the cultiva-tion of the rubber tree. This industry has been especially inviting from the fact, well known, that the natural supply of rubber is growing less and less, and the demand increasing in proportion, with an ever-increasing rise in price. So great is the danger of a rubber famine that the idea of buying old rubber boots, shoes, hose, and all other manufactured rubber goods has been talked of with more or less serious intent.

For a considerable time capitalists have been experimenting with rubber culture in West Africa, the East Indies, and in various parts of South and Central America, but thus far without satisfactory re sea, but thus far without satisfactory re-sults. Just now there is serious consider-ation being given to establish rubber plantations in Porte Rice. To such an ex-tent has this purpose been entertained that the Department of Agriculture has made exhaustive investigations since the Spanish war to gather available information regarding the Porto Rican prospects and the results of experimentation with rubber planting in other parts of the world. These investigations show that at the present time artificial rubber culture is still in the experimental stage, and that not enough data of a reliable nature is as yet known of the adaptability of the rubber plant to new-even if similar-environments, to warrant an investment of capital extensive enough to guarantee commercial profit. What follows is a review of the results obtained from the de-

partment's investigations:
After sugar and coffee, rubber is the most important commodity of vegetable origin now imported into the United

of some of the rubber plants which have been investigated from the cultural view-point.

To the cost of numerous experimenters, it has been found that the fact that a rubber-producing tree will flourish in a given locality is not a trustworthy indication that it will yield a profitable quantity of rubber, and many hopeful and widely advertised enterprises have thus met with more or less complete failure. As might have been expected, the first attempts at rubber culture were made with the plants best known as furnishing the wild supply. Pre-eminent in this respect is the Para rubber tree, with reference to both quality and quantity of product. This is a rather slender forest tree of moderate size, native in the valley of the Amazon, and especially in the vicinity of Para, whence much of the crude gum is shipped. For many years its cultivation has been advocated in view of the constantly increasing demand and anticipated decreases of supply. The East Indian plantations have generally refused to become remunerative, although in some cases effort was made to duplicate exactly the conditions under which the trees thrive in Brazil, the amount of rubber decreases and the quality of the product becomes inferior, outside the localities where extensive annual inundations occur, although the tree appears to thrive with undiminished vigor in divers situations, and other species of rubber plant grow normally in localities not subject to floods. In Ceylon rubber trees are yielding some returns from the sale of seeds, but no plantations have as yet become remunerative from the production of rubber. In the

of the various rubber plants with reference to the conditions under which they are native and their adaptability to cultivation. In size they range from herbs through shrubs and vines to large forest trees. In habitat there is also every gradution between swamps and deserts.

The well-known "rubber plant." Ficus clastica, in common use for decorative purposes, theives in Porto Rico, and grows to a large size, though the wood is soft and the trees suffer in the hurricane. Plantations of this tree, while requiring from fifteen to twenty years to reach full bearing, have proved profitable in the Mailay Peninsula. In West Africa a very similar and equally beautiful native specials. Malay Peninsula. In West Africa a very similar and equally beautiful native species is known to yield rabber. There are several other species of rubber plants, growing wild in Porto Rico, which have been utilized by the Porto Ricans as shade trees. The amount of rubber obtainable from these trees has been small, but it is believed more could be obtained by tapping in the rainy season. The figs of these rubber trees have the advantage of growing readily from cuttings, and there are other rubber yielding trees which may be propagated in this way.

IN AN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

There are many alluring possibilities which have been or might be suggested, but all are still in the experimental stage. to say nothing of the fact that Porto Rican conditions are entirely untried. In order to meet in advance this last difficulty and to make possible the early provision of seeds and propagating stock wherever the utility of a species can be demonstrated, it is eminently desirable that a collection of rubber producing that a collection of rubber producing plants be maintained in Porto Rico, and that it be begin at the earliest possible date. The seeds of many tropical trees are extremely short lived and will not withstand drying. By packing in specially prepared cases in which they can germinate en route, it may be possible to send them long distances; but such shipments, as well as those of young plants, are expensive and unsafe, and the vitality of the young seedling is often injured when not entirely destroyed, thus partially vitlating experiments and plants, are expensive and unsafe, and the vitality of the young seedling is often injured when not entirely destroyed, thus partially viriating experiments and rendering it impossible or extremely costly to import large quantities of desirable seeds in case a general demand should arise for a particular species. Considered from the viewpoint of the utility of rubber for those who may undertake intelligent mixed farming in the tropics, it will be worth while for owners of plantations to begin experiments of plantations to begin experiments of plantations to begin experiments as they are announced by explorers and experimenters. Without such local experiments the desirability of more general planting cannot be known with sufficient certainty to justify large expenditure or the use of valuable land should the industry reach the point-where this would be advisable anywhere in Porto Rico.

The question of rubber cultivation is not complicated alone by the number of different species involved and their varied requirements for the production of the largest quantity of milk. The work of drawing the milk and extracting the rubber is, and will undoubtedly remain, a large element of labor and ex-

the milk of an orchard or of a whole agricultural section might be treated in one establishment, a rubber dairy, so to speak.

The sap of rubber-producing trees is quite similar to animal milk in that it consists of a liquid in which float minute globules of a different composition which tend to separate as soon as the physical or chemical conditions of the suspending fluid are changed. The term coagulation is accordingly applied, although the underlying changes may be entirely different, not only in milk and rubber, but also in the different kinds of rubber. The sap of some trees separates immediately on exposure to the atmosphere, and a urop taken between the thumb and finger will show at once fine elastic strands. The natives of Angola are thus able to gather considerable quantities of rubber simply by smearing the juice over their bodies. After coagulation has taken place the gum is peeled off in sheets, which are considered good quality by the trade. Ceara rubber, also, receives no special treatment. The milk is allowed to dry on the tree of run down its side and collect in little hollows in the ground, protected from the soil only by a few leaves. The Para rubber does not so readily coagulate. It is caught in small clay caps, which are plastered to the trees with mud. The same process has been applied in Brazil to the so-called Fernambuco rubber and succeeds also with Ceara, but it is now considered too slow and laberious. Some claim that the heat after all is the only effective part of it, and that the smote causes the coagulation and that the creosore preserves the rubber from decay. A weak solution of alum as a solidifying agent has been advocated, the surplus moisture incorporated between the adhering particles being removed by hydraulic or other strong pressure.

THE YIELD OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

ber. Proper manipulation may enable the extraction of rubber from juices not now utilized, so that a new process as well as a new plant might at any time revolutionize the whole subject of rubber culture. But white such a revolution might not destroy it might gradually lessen the ratue of producing trees and by taking off the margin of profits completely ruin the prospects and credit of enterprises based entirely on rubber. A realization of this fact, added to a knowledge of former fallures, may account for the continued wariness of large investors, in spite of the inviting estimates so freely circulated. The probability is thus increased that the future of rubber as a distinctly cultural industry will continue to lie in the direction of its development as contributory tothe rise of mixed farming in the Tropics rather than in the organization of capital for the exploitation of a single product.

LITTLE BIG MEN. Some Historical Differences Between Brains and Stature.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.) One of the natural instincts of men! hat curlosity which all 'sel regarding theersonal appearance of those persons whenve stood mentally high above their fel personal appearance of those persons who have stood mentally high above their fellows. Whenever we read or hear of a great man, and especially when we are familiar with his history, we unconsciously form a picture of his looks and stature to which the contrast of the actual man is often very disappointing. Often we refuse to substitute the strange, unsatisfying reality for our own fond creation, especially if the great man is found to be a small one—the intellectual glant a physical dwarf. As a rule we overestimate the height and bulk of our heroes, and endow them, if attractive, with superhuman beauty, or, if hateful, with ugly and repulsive looks. It was this feeling which made the people at Yarmouth, England, when Nelson, delicate in body and insignificant in appearance, was passing over the quay to take command of his first ship, exclaim; "Why make that little fellow captain?"

During Napoleon's first campaign in Italy, in 1736, the Italians were greatly surprised at his personal appearance. His short stature, his pale face, the sickly thinness of his frail body, which seemed consumed by the fires of his goalins, but was in reality made of muscles of steel, seized the imagination of the people by the contrast they presented to his dazzling feats of arms. It was a novel and startling experience to find that direct and penetrating glance, that abrupt, imperious gesture, that laconic speech and peremptory and absolute ion—all which beepoke the man born to command—associated with such a dwarfish and attenuated frame.

When a man of extraordinary intellecture and moral abolite is endowed with a

tory and absolute tone—all which bespoke the man born to command—associated with such a dwarfish and attenuated frame.

When a man of extraordinary intellectual and moral ability is endowed with a giant body; when great power of thought, ability to govern, or magnetic cloquence is encased in a powerful frame—the union gives; as we all know, a commanding influence. Constantine at the head of his army, or on the throne ersected for him at the Ecumenical Council, at Nice; Charlemagne, the son of a glantess, towering above all his courtiers, with a high dome of a head, eyes, large and spariding, and genius to fuse and mold the heterogeneous, canotic elements of Europe into a great negic; William the Conqueror, a man of great stature and fuliness of person, majestic in appearance whether standing or sitting; Peter the Great, founder of dvillized Russia; and George Washington, commander of our Revolutionary army—all these men satisfied that instinct which loves to see an imposing appearance associated with intellectual power and official authority.

Among Americans in whom greatness of body has been linked with greatness of mind were Dr. Mason and Dr. Olin, the powerful pulpit orators; General Scott, Jeremiah Mason, in his day the foremost lawyer of New England, who was six feet seven inches in height, and well proportioned; and, most remarkable of all, the great lawyer and statesman, Paniel Webster. Few mon in the world's history have more deeply impressed their fellows by the union of mental greatness with physics; than this giant of the bar and the Senate. If many other great menhave shamed their worshippers on a near approach—if their comparatively pygmy bedies have given the lie to their intellectual friencess, their souls being physicgnomically slandered by their bodies—it was not so with him. Whoever looked upon this son of "the Granite State," with his massive, strongly-knit frame, his broad, beetling brows, his deepset, brooding, bisck eyes and "Mirabenuman of hair," felt instantaneously that an intellectual

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THE LEGENDS ABOUT GEMS

Superstitions Held as to Alleged Mystic Properties.

Qualities That Act as Remedies of Evils and His-Others Said to Carry With Them Powers of Sorcery Superstitions concerning the magic prop-

Certain Stones Believed to Posses

erties alleged to be possessed by rare gems have not disappeared, even in the ight of the twentieth century. In certain lands and among certain people there is almost as much faith in the efficacy of stone as there was in the dark ages when every gem conferred good or eviunder circumstances to which it was specially applicable. There was a time when every ailment could, it was claimed, find its antidote in some gem, for the reason, it was believed, that precious stones had en endowed with talismanic curative

and supernatural powers.

Certain gems preserved man from incubi, vampires, and kindred terrors; others preserved him from the powers of sorery or conferred the powers of witch craft. By their aid he controlled the spirits of evil or was protected from their malign influence. "Vith a certain gem he believed he could foretell the future, review the past, or conjure up pictures of events taking place at a distance. Pro-tected by their mystical influences he feared neither plague nor poison; while his belief in the marvelous efficacy of their curative powers gave them a place among his most potent remedies.

The virtues of gems were diverse; some procured the favor of the great, others endered their possessors amiable, wise, strong, and brave. Some protected one from fire, lightning, and tempests; others were protectors from danger and disease. Some gems were preferred as talismans and charms, others were used as drugs. either alone or with electuaries, and with or without prayers, incantations, or other prescribed formulas

RELATIONS TO THE PLANETS.

Certain gems brought good or eyil through the alleged planetary influences of certain days. All yellow gems were appropriate for Sunday, being indicative of the sun. Monday, the moon day, all white stones, except the diamond, were to be worn. Tuesday, the day of Mars, claimed garnets, rubies, and other red

claimed garnets, rubies, and other red stones. Wednesday demanded blue stones. Thor's-day, or Thursday, required amethysis and other stones of a sanguine tint. Friday, the day of Venus, had for its gem the emerald. Saturn's day, or Saturday, claimed the diamond.

A particular stone was potent for good during a particular month, and under proper astrological control, was supposed to have a mystical influence over the twelve parts of the human anatomy, an arbitrary division common among the people of Europe in the Middle Ages. Such a gem was the more potent if the natal day of the wearer corresponded with its particular sign, and when worn as a month stone was supposed to attract propitious influences and avert malign effects. These stones, their sodiacal control, and

These stones, their modianal control, and most potent periods, of influence, are: Garnet, Admarlus, January 21 to February 21; amethyst, Pisces, February 21 to Murch 21; bloodstone, Aries, March 21 to April 29; sapphire, Taurus, April 20 to May 21; agate, Gemini, May 21 to June 21; emerald, Cancer, June 21 to July 22 tonyx, Leo, July 22 to August 22; carrelian, Scorpio, August 22 to September 22; chrysolite, Libra, September 21 to November 21; topaz, Sagitarius, November 21 to December 21; ruby, Capricornus, December 21 to January 21.

ruby, Capricornus, December II to January II.

Stones were believed by many to be in sympathy with what was termed the seven planets, vir. Saturn, turquoise, sapplitre, Jupiter, carnellan, topus, amethyst; Mars, Jasper, emerald; Vesius, cmerald, amethyst, topus; Mercury, crystal, agate, emerald; moon, moonstone, topus, and all white stones; sun, diamond and ruby.

The Hindoo propitiated hostile stars by the bestowal of genz if the sun was hostile, a ruby, the moon, a pearl; if Sani, a star affecting to a powerful degree the destinler of men, according to the Hindoo also believed he averted the evil effects of adverse astral influences by wearing certain stones. If the sun was averse the cat's eye was worn. If the moon, the sapphire, and so forth.

GEMS AND THEIR COLORS.

GENS AND THEIR COLORS.

The mystic ascribed a certain significance both to the gem and to its various olors. For example, white was the emand life. When worn by women it was emblematic of chastity; by the ruler or monarch, of humanity and integrity. Red signified pure love and wisdam. In another sense passion, love of evil, and hatred. Blue was indicative of truth, contred. Blue was indicative of truth, con-stancy, and fidelity. Yellow, in one sense, was symbolical of marriage and faithful-ness; in another sense, of inconstancy, jealousy, and deceit. Green was the color of hope, especially that of immortality. Amethystine signified love, truth, passion, suffering, and hopefulness, and among the Rostrucians was symbolical of the di-vine male secrifices. ne male sacrifices. Stones of all sorts were engraved with

vine male sacrifices.

Siones of all sorts were engraved with the figure of a cockarlee, that is a fabulous monster, a cross between a cock and a cockroach in appearance. If he saw the man first the man died, if otherwise no evil beful the man.

These, under the proper planetary influences, were preservative against the "evil eye." The names of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph were engraved on stones, chiefly amethyst, only, and hisodistones, which were worn as preservatives against contagious diseases. The larger the stone the greater its efficacy. Gems were also supposed to indicate the state of health of the donor or wearer. If the stone became dull, opaque or coloriess it was thought to be significant of danger and death. In a similar manuer they lost or changed color in contact with poisons.

Dreaming of gems was thought to be indicative of good, while seeing or handling them on the eve of a journey or at certain phases of the moon was auspicious.

An enyx ring, supposed to be the esponsial ring of Joseph and Mary, ex-

or at certain phases of the moon was auspicious.

An only ring, supposed to be the espousal ring of Joseph and Mary, exhibited in the Duomo of Perugia, was thought to be efficacious in the cure of every disorder. Amber is still used as a prevent-tive and cure for sore throat, golite, crosp, and diseases of the throat generally. The opal is thought by many to bring ill luck to the water. The coral is still believed to be a charm against diseases of childhood and is extensively used in Italy as a protection against the "evil eye."

is still believed to be a charm against diseases of childhood and is extensively used in Italy as a protection against the "evil eye."

Pearls are dreaded by some and favored by others. No French bride will wear them on her wedding day, since they would bring tears to her married life. In the East the believers are dogmatic in their faith, and it is hereay to assert that the use of gems has no practical influence over the body or mind.

The agate is emblematic of health and wealth. It was and is regarded an enemy to all venomous things, assuages thirst when held in the mouth, gives victory to its wearer, repels storms and lightning, sharpens the sight, preserves and increases strength, and renders its wearer gracious and eloquent. It is regarded as effluctious as an amulet against acrofula and skin discusses. Various properties are attributed to it by Mohammedan authorities; it cures insumity when administered with water or with the juice of the fruit shen, which is on the order of the apple. It is also regarded as a remedy for hemorrhage, the spitting of blood, etc. In conjunction with other medicines it is believed to be a cure for hard bodis and parous ulcers, gravel, spleen, and kidney troubles. It prevented bleeding of the gums and rendered them hard when applied to them as a calcined powder. Agates having the readishness of water after washing raw flesh, being shaped into finger rings prevented bleeding of the kinds. The wearer strikes terror to the heart of his enemies, obtains his flear's wishes from the gods and becomes free from path in the breast.

The agate confers upon the wearer all the blessings that the use of the turquoine does. Its internal uses may do harm to the stomach, but this can be avoided by mixing it with certain other stones. If taken internally, the agate drives away fear, increases the power of digrestion, cures insanity and monomania of that kind which creates the impression of being beaten and abused by others. If worn, it cures womiting of blood coming from the lungs while cough

ures gravel.

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cus as an amulet in cases of scrofula nd other skin diseases. It is still in ceat repute in Syria as a curative for alepho, sores.

clous as an amulet in cases of scrofula and other skin diseases. It is still in great repute in Syria as a curative for aleppe" scres.

Alabaster is regarded as the best material for vessels to hold unquents, which are believed to be preserved from spoiling by the alabaster. It is also regarded as good in physics, and he who carries it will be victorious in suits at law.

Amber is believed to assuage pain in the stomach, and to cure jaundice, flux, and the "king's evil." It is regarded as a good remedy for all disorders of the throat, and as an antidote for poison. If hid on the breast of a wife when she is asleep, it makes her confess all her evil deeds. It fastens teeth that are boosened, and by the smoke of it poisonous insects are driven away. When buried in a moist soil it was supposed to generate a fungus, which was administered to those troubled with gravel. When used as an amulet it overcame toothache, asthma, croup, and diseases of the throat. These beliefs are still current. Amber is used today in Lombardy and the Piedmont as a cure for goitre.

The amethyst is emblematic of sincerity and as an amulet it dispels sleep, sharpens the intellect, prevents intoxication, gives victory to soldlers, and protects its wearer from sorcery. It banishes the desire for drink and promotes chastity. According to Pliny, the amethyst was an autifote for drunkenness and takes its name from this property. Moreover, if the name of the moon or sun be engraved on it and it be thus-hung about the neck from the hair of a baboon of the feathers of a swallow it is a charm against witcheraft. It is also serviceable to persons having petitions to make to princes. With the assistance of a spell or incantation it is believed to keep off halistorms and flights of locusts. It was considered capable of neutralizing magic incantations.

or meantation it is believed to keep off halistorms and flights of locusts. It was considered capable of neutralizing magic incantations.

Eeryl was used with incantations to foreteil the future and review the past, and was efficacious in detecting theves, forewarned death, and was supposed to have power over and be the abode of evil spirits that could be made to work the wearer's will by means of suitable incantations. It rendered its owner cheerful and preserved and increased conjugal love. It cured diseases of the throat and jaws and disorders "proceeding from the humidity of the head and is a preservative against them."

According to Freeman, who wrote in 1701, "the beryl disturbs devils beyond all others. If it is thrown in water with the words of its charm song it shows various images of devils and gives answers to those that question it. Being held in the mouth a man may call any devil out of hell and receive satisfaction to such questions as he may ask." Browning, in one of his poems, "The Beryl Stone," makes use of this belief.

The beryl was largely used for divination in 1809. The method was as follows: A bowl was filled with water and the ring suspended in it. The answer to the question prepounded was spelled out by the ring striking the sides of the vessel. A modification of this and one still in use was to mark the edges of the bowl with the letters of the alphabet. The stopping of the ring at certair, letters composed the answer. Still another method was to throw a sphere cut from the stone into a bowl of water. The character of the circles formed announced whether the presiding demon was favorable or not. If favorable the information desired was pictured on the surface of the bowl. Prior to the sixteenth century the beryl was in some repute as a curnitive. Mixed with an equal weight of silver, its powder, taken internally it dispelled flatulency and cured indispositions of the liver.

THE WISDOM OF THE BLOODSTONE.

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y some authors the wearing of a carne-an ensured victory in all contents, except use of love. As an amulet and as a owder, it was supposed to be a sovereign anedy for hemorrhage and as a stopper of nose bleed it is still regarded as a stent remedy.

THE MERITS OF THE CATSTONE.

The cat's eye cheers the mind, cures patior, and if applied locally causes infants suffering from the croup to bring up phlegm, and will cause new flesh to appear in place of proud flesh, if administered as a powder. According to one authority the cat's-eye is warm, sour, and curative of colds, chronic derangements of the spleen, and colic, and is generally auspicious when worn. According to the same authority, the perfect cat's-eyes, which are 'heavy, deliciously cool, flawsame authority, the perfect cat's-eyes, which are 'heavy, deliciously cool, flawless, and smooth, and otherwise faultless," are considered very lucky, while those that are defective, bring about loss of triends' ruin, and wasting of the body. The Hindoon group the cat's-eye in four casts, according to their quality, all of which are replete with lucky signs.

The Persians had that the stone ground to a fine powder, mixed with water, and they dried in the sun, and the operation repeated until the powder soaks up four times as much as was first put in would care dropey and inflammation of the havel if applied locally. The Assyrians delicated the atone to the god Belus, and ornaments containing it would, after proper religious ceremony, render its wearer invisible to his enemies.

Chalcedony prevented and cured meiancholy. When worn as an amulet and in contact with the hairs of an ass, it was a preventative of danger during tempests and sinister events.

Chrysoberyl as an amulet dispelled cyll drasms, fear, and melancholy, and in addition possessed the properties of the beryl. When set in gold and worn on the meck or hand it removes diseases and various fasilis and increases the family, life, and houpfness. The oriental chrysoberyl dispelled positiontail vapors and infectious aris. Taken internally it cured asthma. It is said to cool beiling water when immersed in it, soften anger, and induce the water to repent of his sins.

Coral stopped every flux of blood, drove away ghosts, illusions and dreams it was a protection against injuting, winds, tempest, and attacks of wild decasts. It gave relief to usins in the atomach and heart and strengthened those organs. It made sound discreed zums and cleansed putrid sores. If hou, on fruit trees it ensured fertility and protected them from blighting winds. Coral is sour-sweet, a specific for cold, billousness, nattritous, grace-imparting, and the wearing of it very beneficial to twomen. When worn around the neck by worn at the second them from blighting and the wearing of i ess, and smooth, and otherwise faultless,"

THE POWERS OF THE DIAMOND, The diamond stone being of all gems the

usidered to be the most powerful in piritual influence, and was consecrated all that was holy and heavenly. It was ymbolical of constancy, purity, and in-occuse, and hence early used in betrothal ings. It softened anger, strengthened ve, and was considered an infallible test conjugal fidelity. To the ancients the mond represented inexorable justice d unchangeable fate, hence the judges Hades were described as having hearts

of Hades were described as having hearts of adamant.

According to the Talmed a certain gem, supposed to have been the diamond, worn in the girdle of the high pricat if brought in the girdle of the high pricat if brought in contract with an accuses man, became Pork chops: "Hebrew funeral, Irish pallbark and dim if the suspect was guilty, if bearers and Chinese mourners."

Buckwheat cakes: A stack of waite.

Hard scrambled eggs: "Adam and Eve in a shipwreck." Since he was not allowed to marry Blanca by the stringent rules and regulations respectively. Thus, passed away one more victim of the stringent rules and regulations respectively. Thus passed away one more victim of the stringent rules and nothing to five for, since he was not allowed to marry Blanca.

Thus passed away one more victim of the stringent rules and regulations respectively. The supposed as the contract of the stringent rules are in force in France.

inocent the stone shone with increased

brilliancy.

In Europe as late as 1700 the diamond was thought to be a most potent talisman against poison, pestilence, and witchcraft. It was esteemed a safeguard to virtue, and was used as a preventive and a cure for tunacy. The germ was supposed to possess sex and Boetins de Root mentions two such diamonds which, by their union, produced others and thus left a numerous progeny.

According to Provanas, the diamond varies in the preponderance of one or the

According to Provanas, the diamond varies in the preponderance of one or the other of the five primal elements—earth, water, sky, energy, and air. The airy sort tive heart and gracefulness, the skyey liamonds bring about the possession of ill kinds of wealth. The ownership and use of those diamonds in which energy redominates adds to pulssance, heroism, and hope. Those diamonds that are white ke white clouds, or the moon, and that hice in the dark cure snake bites and eutalize other poisons. Diamonds bring bout favor in the eyes of the gods, fame, risdom, and skill in the five arts. In nort, the diamond brought all kinds of the state of the state.

EMBLEYLATIC OF HAPPINESS.

The emerald is emblematic of happiness. As an amulet it was a preserver of chastity and betrayed or punished its viola-tion by flying into pieces or losing color. The Romans used it to rest, strengthen, and preserve the eyes, a practice which persisted all through the Middle Ages. Water in which the stone had stood was regarded as a cure for opthalmia. The

regarded as a cure for opthalmia. The Hindoos regarded the emerald as an infallible cure for all poisoning. It drove out sin from man, and cured him of many of the fils of the flesh. It was also believed the emerald would keep off cholern if worn in a gold ring. The owner of an emerald would keep off cholern if worn in a gold ring. The owner of an emerald would lever become poor, and if a snake even looked upon the emerald he would become instantly blind.

The garnet is an emblem of constancy. During the Middle Ages it was regarded as being possessed with all the marvelous virtues of the ruby. It gave health and friendship, riches, honor, and good luck. Jacinth is a good luck stone, and procures sleep, honor, and wisdom, and protects against pestilence and enemies. Jade, worn as an amulet or taken internally, was regarded as a curative of kidney troubles.

THE JASPER AND HEMORRHAGES.

some softening anger, freeling people from the containment of the South African of the extreme coliness it was thought to preserve the chastity of its wearer, hence especially suited for ecclesisation rings. It rendered its wearer chaste plous, developed the service of the extreme coliness it was thought to propose and the service in commence and the service in commence and the service in neuromancy and the service in neur

Hurry-Up Houses.

(From the Charleston Sanday News.)

The stang of the quick lunch room is now an established language in Charleston. Unless a man is a frequent visitor at one of the little places where hot food is served all night he will hardly be able to understand things unless he has a glossary. The slang came when the quick much got recognition from the all-night sports, and the weird cails go back and forth, watters sending them sounding down to the kitchen.

"On the fire" and "coming up" are the answers most frequently heard in the quick limen room. "Hurry that ice tea," from the man who wants to dime, will be met by the answer, but which means that the ten is on the way. The two expressions are never lucking.

A man who eats late and often furnished specimens yesterday of some of the hurry-up stang. The list is interesting. It is something like this:

Eggs on torst: "Adam and Eve on a raft."

Soft builted eggs: "Adam and Eve coming out of a well, easy."

ing out of a well, easy.

Hard boiled eggs: Adam and Eve coming out of well hard."

hism and eggs: Two chicks and a grunt.

Eggs. both sides: "One pair sleeve buttons, right and left," or, "one pair sleeve
buttons, slapped in the face."

Eggs. one side. "One pair sleeve buttons,
showing to moon."

Small steak: "Hackman's delight."

Porterhouse steak: "A gentleman at leisure."

Hamburger steak: "A mixed mystery."
Coffee: "A midnight alarm."
Cocoa: "A Lily Brown."
Toast: "Brown stone front."
Buckwheat cakes: "A stack of whites."
Hard scrambled eggs: "Adam and Eve

MENUS FROM MANY LANCS A Collection Soon to Be Placed on

Exhibition. Bills of Fare That Have Attracted

the Bon Vivants in Various Sec.

tions of the World-Collection of

Sonvenirs of Farewell Banquets. the entrance hall of the Astor library, in the swinging frames near the doorway, several hundred specimens selected from a collection which is believed to be unique in either public or private possession, collection, which aircody numbers 6,600 pieces, and is steadily increasing, is made up of bills of fare of every variety, including the menus of formal dinners and other ceremonial functions, with those of hotels, restaurants, dining cars, steamship lines, etc., issued both for special occalines, etc., issued both for special occa-sions and for daily service. In its various features it is interesting from historical and artistic points of view, and also to the student of gastronomy, of the prices of foods and of social manners and customs. While the value of such a collection increases directly with its extent, it will be greatly enhanced by the lapse of time, so that it is hard to fancy what it may be a century hence.
It was an end-of-the-century thought

that inspired Miss Frank E. Buttolph begin the collection on New Year Day, 1900. She received ready encouragement and assistance from the director of the library. Dr. Billings, and soon added let-ters and circulars to her personal applications for menus. The proprietors, man-agers, and chefs of hotels were visited, so were keepers of all grades of restaurants in various parts of the city, and the officers of organizations which give annual dinners. Applications by letter or

IMMOLATED ON LOVE'S ALTAR. An Artist Dies Because De Cannot Wed His Model.

Wed His Model.

(Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.)

An art student named Roget, whose parents had hopes that he would one day become a scuiptor as famous as Carrier, fielleuse, or Rodin, has put an untimely end to his life through live. In the course of his wanderings through studios Roget became acquainted with a beautiful Italian zirt, named Blanca Pozzi, who occasionally posed has a model for painters and scuiptors. Roget became deeply enamored of the young woman, who lived with her parents, and who bears a blameiess character. She reciprotated the affection of the young sculptor, but she and her father insisted that there should be a marriage duly legalized by a miver and blessed by a priest. Roget accordingly set to work in order to obtain the consent of his parents to the marriage, but this was inexorably retissed.

Last ught the young man went out to Lernilois Perret, where Blanca Pozzi lives, and shot himself dead beneath her window. His body was found at 5 o clock this morning by a passing milkinan, who informed the police. The identity of the deceased was easily established from the papers in his pockets. Roget had also left at his losigings an open letter, in which he informed his parents and his landlady that he was about to blow out his brains, as he had nothing to live for, since he was not allowed to marry Blanca Pozzi.

Thus passed away one more victim of